श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदीः सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूं ...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री सभापतिः नहीं मेरे माध्यम से भी दूसरा नहीं होगा।

SHRI R. VELU: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that we are not at all producing steam engines. We have not advanced from diesel to electrical. What we had produced earlier about 2351 steam locomotives in the CLW, we have subsequently discontinued it in 1971-72, and we have switched-over to diesel. We don't produce diesel locomotives there. Now, we only produce electric engines. As far as steam engines are concerned, I am only operating it for toy trains, or, for the hilly trains for the sake of tourists and for the sake of the old people like me .....*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो० राम देव भंडारीः अनुवाद में ही कहीं गलती हुई है, अनुवाद में उन्होंने भाप इंजन लिखा है।

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदीः महोदय, मैं यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि वे इस बात की जानकारी करवाएं और पुनः उसे चलवाएं ...(**व्यवधान**)।

Damage to crops due to pests and other diseases

*443. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the large scale damage caused to various crops in major States due to pests and other diseases;

(b) if so, the steps taken to eradicate the same to protect the crops; and

(c) the coverage of various crops in the country under crop insurance scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Low to moderate incidence of various pests and diseases has been reported from time to time in various States, including incidence of red hairy caterpillar on soybean in parts of Madhya Pradesh, tobacco caterpillar and semi looper on soybean in parts of Maharashtra, necrosis

virus on sunflower in parts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, rodents on various crops in parts of Arunachal Pradesh and locusts in the Scheduled Desert Area of Western Rajasthan but these have not resulted in much damage. The concerned States have, also been provided with pest management advisories from time to time and have been requested to encourage farmers to adopt IPM practices to protect their crops from pests in an ecologically sound manner A list of crops covered under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is enclosed as Statement-I (See below)

Statement-I

Statement of Crops Covered under NAIS

Sl.No.	KHARIF Crops	RABI Crops
	Food and Oilseeds crops	
1	Paddy	S. Paddy
2	Maize	Wheat (I)
3	Jowar	Wheat (RF)
4	Bajra	Wheat (Ul)
5	Cow Pea	Jowar(I)
6	Ragi	Jowar (Ul)
7	Moth	Jowar (RF)
8	Korra	Bajra
9	Mavame	Maize (I)
10	Save	Maize (RF)
11	Blackgram	Barley
12	Greengram	Rape & Mustard
13	Horsegram	Linseed
14	Redgram	Blackgram
15	Groundnut	Bengalgram (I)
16	Sesamum	Bengalgram (RF)
17	Sunflower	Greengram
18	Soyabean	Redgram

Sl.No.	KHARIF Crops Food and Oilseeds crops	RABI Crops
19	Niger	Horsegram
20	Castor	Sunflower (I)
21	Kodo Kutki	Sunflower (RF)
22	Guar	Safflower
23		Sesamum
24		Groundnut
25		Taramira
26		Ragi
27		Peas
28	Annual Commercial/ Horticultural Crops	Lentil
1	Sugarcane	Cotton
2	Banana	Cotton (RF)
3	Cotton (Ul)	Sugarcane
4	Cotton (I)	Potato
5	Potato	Onion
6	Chilly	Ginger
7	Ginger	Coriander
8	Onion	Chillies
9	Turmeric	Tapioca
10	Pine-apple	Banana
'11	Tapioca	Jeera
12		Garlic

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Agriculture Minister has given a detailed reply about the crops which have been affected due to pests and other diseases. Sir, there are a large number of crops in some of the major States which do get affected, including in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. As it is said, the caterpillar, the tobacco caterpillar, and also in addition to that, the locust

in Rajasthan and the rodents destroy a large amount of crops in the country. The Central Government is encouraging the IPM practices. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what has been the response of the States in encouraging the farmers to adopt eco-friendly IPM practices. Is there any monitoring mechanism from State to State, the States where crops have been affected, and have they adopted it? If not, what steps the Government proposes for that?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, in fact, firstly, I would like to clear that in this particular year, there is no specific information from any State of substantial damage of the crop. It is correct that in certain parts of Madhya Pradesh, certain parts of Maharashtra and the North-east and Rajasthan, there are some complaints and the damage is somewhat between 10 to 15 per cent. As far as the hon. Member's question about the monitoring mechanism is concerned, I would like to inform him that there is a machinery whose job is to make surveillance and survey, collect reports, give those reports to the State Governments and also inform on weekly basis to the Government of India.

From these reports we find that whatever action has been taken, there is a good response, and there is good cooperation from the farming community. That is why, by and large, we are satisfied with this.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my second supplementary is about availability of eco-friends pesticides and also the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme. The hon. Minister in his reply has named 12 *kharif* and 12 *rabi* crops which are covered and it also includes the commercial and horticulture crops. But I do not find any mention of apple. Now, this is an important horticulture crop in my State of Himachal Pradesh and also in Jammu and Kashmir. In recent years a strange kind of pest and disease have affected the apple crop. Would the hon. Minister consider attending to this and also about including apple in the NAIS?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, there are two things and one of them is about bio-friendly treatment. In certain areas, a certain research has been done. For instance, there was a serious problem with regard to sugarcane in Karnataka and in some of the other States. Our scientists have successfully developed certain varieties, which are quite environment-friendly and bio-friendly. They have given very good results. With regard to the question of apple, I have no objection to take up this particular subject

with the National Insurance Company. This is one of the important crops, especially for Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir; therefore, the Government will give special attention.

SHRIANAND SHARMA: Thank you.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मैं अपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि फसलों को कीड़ों से बचाते-बचाते हम एक दुष्चक्र में फंस गए हैं। फसलों को कीड़ों से बचाने के लिए हमें कीटनाशक दवाइयां यानी पेस्टीसाइड्स का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता है जिससे फसल तो बच जाती है लेकिन स्वास्थ्य का संकट खड़ा हो जाता है। कीटनाशक दवाइयों के छिड़काव से ग्रस्त सब्जियां और अन्न खाकर तो हम मर ही रहे थे लेकिन अब तो भूजल, धरती के नीचे का पानी भी इतना जहरीला हो गया है कि उसने स्वास्थ्य के लिए नया संकट पैदा कर दिया है। आज संयोग से कृषि मंत्री और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री दोनों सदन में मौजूद हैं। क्या कृषि मंत्रालय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के साथ मिलकर कोई ऐसी संतुलित नीति बनाने पर विचार करेगा जिससे सांप भी मर जाए और लाठी भी न टूटे?

श्री शरद पवारः महोदय, यह सब समस्या पैदा होती है तो इस बारे में कुछ न कुछ कदम उठाने पड़ते हैं। यह बात सच है कि जरूरत से ज्यादा इसका छिड़काव किया तो इसका असर थोड़ा बहुत फसल पर भी होता है, थोड़ा बहुत सॉयल पर भी होता है और कभी-कभी पानी पर भी होता है और ऐसी समस्या, ऐसी शिकायतें इससे पहले कुछ आई हैं। इसलिए इसका डोज कितना इस्तेमाल करना है इस बारे में लोगों को एक सलाह देना और एक लिमिट के बाहर इसका डोज इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए, इस बारे में सलाह देना, इस पर हमारा सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान है। और साथ-साथ बॉयोलोजिकल कंट्रोल हम किस तरह से कर सकते हैं कि जो एंवॉयरेंमेंट फ्रेंडली हो और जो समस्या यहां सदस्या ने रखी है ऐसी समस्या नहीं आए इस पर भी ध्यान रहेगा।

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोजः सर, इसमें जम्मू व कश्मीर के बारे में पूछनें का मौका मिलेगा?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the most sensitive crop to pest is cotton and over 60 per cent of the pesticide that is used in India is used on cotton. I would only make use of the presence of both the Agriculture Minister and the Minister of Environment and put a question. What is the policy of the Government in regard to BT cotton because this was advertised as the great answer to the problem of pesticides as far as cotton is concerned? I am told that there are studies to show that BT cotton solves one problem of pest but does not solve the real problem of pest that affects the cotton crop in the country. I would like to know from the Minister as to what is the exact policy as far as BT cotton is concerned.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, BT cotton is not allowed in all the States. There are certain trials, which have been undertaken in some of the States by the Environment Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry. These trials have undertaken for more than three to four years and ultimately certain States have been selected. We have extremely good results in some of the States. For instance in a State like Gujarat, there is a good response and there is a good result. It is true that in some of the States there are serious complaints, which we have received, especially from a State like Andhra Pradesh. One of the reasons is that it was not proper seed, which has been used by the farmers. They have been cheated and that is why we are going into the details and we are going to inquire and those who are responsible for misleading the farmers, appropriate action will be taken against them.

But I have to clarify one thing. Throughout the world there are a number of countries like USA, China, Mexico who have practically converted their normal cotton area for the BT cotton to 60-70 per cent. The results are good. Supposing something goes wrong with the seed, we have to take corrective action. But we have to find out if that technology is useful for farmers.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, in Jammu and Kashmir...

श्री सभापतिः एक मिनट आप बैठ जाइये।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, Kashmir is a main State.

श्री सभापतिः ठीक है, कश्मीर के बारे में आप इनके घर जाकर बात कर लीजिए।

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोजः सभापति जी, मुझे सवाल उठाने की अनुमति दे दीजिए।

श्री सभापतिः सवाल उठाने के बजाय, तो अच्छा होगा कि आप घर पर इनको कंविंस कर दें।

श्री देवव्रत बिस्वासः सभापति महोदय, मुझे सवाल पुछने का मौका देने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं जय राम रमेश जी की बात को थोड़ी आगे बढ़ाते हुए सवाल पूछ रहा हूं। हमारे देश में जो बीजों का बाजार है, इस बाजार में करीब-करीब 60 प्रतिशत बाजार प्राईवेट हाथ में है और मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनीज के हाथ में है। ज्यादातर बीमारी बीजवाहित है, बीजों के माध्यम से जो बीमारी जमीन पर, खेती पर आ जाती है, उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हमारे देश की जो दवाई है, पेस्टीसाइड है, यह मुकाबले में नहीं हैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इसके बारे में बहुत जानकारी है और हम उनसे जानना चाहते हैं कि सरकार का इसके बारे में क्या नियंत्रण है? बाजार में जो बीज

आ रहा है, सरकार का उस पर क्या नियंत्रण है? किसान तो मरते हैं, बिहार के किसानों का पूरा गेहूं, सीड्स के कारण बर्बाद हो गया है। इस तरह से हर जगह पर ऐसा हो रहा है।

श्री शरद पवारः सभापति महोदय, यह बात सच है कि spurious सीड्स के बारे में कई राज्यों से बार-बार शिकायतें आती हैं और इसको नियांत्रित करने के लिए सख्ती से कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। इसी काम के लिए सीड्स एक्ट का प्रोपोजल आज सदन के सामने है। सीड्स एक्ट स्टैडिंग कमेटी के पास गया है। स्टैडिंग कमेटी द्वारा इस पर विचार करने के बाद यह सदन के सामने आएगा। इसमें कई ऐसे प्रवधान किए हैं कि जिससे किसानों के हितों की रक्षा हो जाएगी और किसानों को फंसाने वाले या गलत सलाह देने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफकड़ी कार्यवाही करने का इसमें अधिकार है, हम उसी रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, hon. Minister has started paying attention to the State of Jammu and Kashmir but here I want to raise a particular question. Scab has ruined our horticulture, particularly, apple. Now, there are pesticides which are adulterated with a lot of compulsion from the private sector. Our Ministry of Agriculture is organised. Why can't they prescribe one or two pesticides which farmers will purchase and apply because so many adulterated pesticides are there and those pesticides have further deepened the problem and then he has a horticulture mission and in Jammu and Kashmir horticulture is the mainstream. Would he kindly explain crop insurance covering all kinds of horticulture like apples and other crops under that mission?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: There are two things. Government has not received any complaints from the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am complaining on behalf of the agricultural sector.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Certainly, I will be very happy to deal with your complaint. You give me in writing. Give little details. Definitely, we will inquire and take corrective action.

Forest Development Area Projects of A.P.

*444. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Forest Development Area (FDA) projects of Andhra Pradesh pending with the Union Government;